

A NEW SPECIES OF MONACTIS (ASTERACEAE) FROM NORTHERN PERU

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ABSTRACT - A new species of Monactis (Heliantheae-Asteraceae) is described from northern Peru: Monactis rhombifolia Sagást. & Dillon.

Robinson (1976, 1979) recently reviewed the genus Monactis and added several new species. The present paper describes a well defined new species from northern Peru, thus bringing the total for the genus to 11. The genus is restricted to southern Ecuador (5 spp.) and northern Peru (6 spp.).

Monactis rhombifolia Sagast. & Dillon, sp. nov. Fig. 1.

Monactis lojaensis H. Robinson accedens sed foliis grandis rhombiformis; phyllaria 2-seriata lineari-lanceolata, 6-7(-9) mm longa, 0.6-1 (-1.5) mm lata; achaenia 6-7 mm longa.

TYPE: PERU. Dept. Cajamarca. Prov. Jaén: entre Chamaya y Pucará, ruta Chiclayo-Jaén, 550 m, 2 Jun 1972, I. Sánchez Vega 979 (HUT, holotype; CPUN, F, isotypes).

Small **trees** or large **shrubs**, 1.7-3.5 (-7) m; stems much-branched, terete, striate, densely cinereo-puberulent to cinereo-tomentose, large central pith. **Leaves** alternate; petioles 1-4 (-6.5) cm long, densely puberulent, broadly winged; blades rhombic to rhombic-ovate, 20-33 cm long, 13-21 cm wide, membranaceous, basally acuminate to cuneate, trinervate from above the base, apically acuminate, the ultimate portion acute to obtuse, the lower surfaces villous, the veins prominent, densely villous, the upper surfaces puberulent, glabrescent, the margins crenate to repand. **Capitulescences** terminal, broadly corymbose-paniculate, the peduncles villosulous, glandular. **Capitula** radiate, pedicellate, the pedicles 2-10 mm long, villosulous, glandular; involucre cylindrical, 6-7 mm high, tending to twist at maturity, often subtended by calyculate bracts, 1.5-2 mm long, densely

villosulous; phyllaries ca. 2-seriate, the outer linear-lanceolate, ca. 6 mm long, 0.6-0.8 mm wide, plane to concave or cymbiform, villosulous, apically acute to obtuse, glandular, often slightly reflexed, ciliolate, the inner linear-lanceolate, 7-8 (-9) mm long, 0.8-1 (-1.5) mm wide, concave to cymbiform, villosulous, apically acute; receptacle convex, paleaceous, the paleae similar to inner phyllaries, 7-8 (-9) mm long; ray floret 1 or absent, fertile, the corolla yellow, the tube ca. 1.5-2 (-3) mm long, glabrous, the ligula elliptic, 6-7 (-9) mm long, ca. 3-3.5 (-5.5) mm wide; disc florets (7-) 8-14 (-16), the corolla yellow, the tube ca. 1.5 mm long, sparsely glandular, the limb 1.5-1.7 mm long, broadly campanulate, 5-lobed, the lobes ca. 0.5 mm long, deltoid, the anthers 1.8-2 mm long, brown to black, the style branches ca. 0.75 mm long. **Achenes** fusiform, 6-7 mm long, glabrous subterete, slightly falcate; pappus of a single squamella, ovate-lanceolate, ca. 1.5 mm long, ca. 0.5 mm wide, persistent.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from local populations in the Río Chamaya (type locality) and Río Utcubamba valleys, both associated with the Río Marañón drainage system (550-1820 m).

The Río Chamaya and associated valleys have yielded many endemics including the following taxa collected near the type locality: Caesalpinia cassioides Willd. (Caesalpiniaceae), Erythroxyllum sp. (Plowman et al. 14253, 14255), Pucara leucantha Ravenna (Amaryllidaceae), Rauhia multiflora (Kunth.) Ravenna (Amaryllidaceae), and Tecoma rosifolia H.B.K. (Bignoniaceae).

Monactis rhombifolia most closely resembles M. lojaensis of southern Ecuador, but is readily distinguished from that species by the former's larger, rhombic leaves and larger, linear-lanceolate phyllaries. These characters also serve to separate it from all other Peruvian species. Only M. wurdackii H. Robinson, from near Chachapoyas (Dept. Amazonas), has leaves (8-14 cm long, 4.5-9 cm wide) approaching those of M. rhombifolia.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED: PERU. Dept. Amazonas. Prov. Bongara: 21 km N of Pedro Ruiz (Shipasbamba) on road between Moyobamba and Bagua, 1820 m, 15 Apr 1984, T. B. Croat 58310 (F, HUT, MO).

REFERENCES

- Robinson, H. 1976. Studies in the Heliantheae (Asteraceae). VII. Notes on the genus Monactis. Phytologia 34: 33-45.
- _____. Studies in the Heliantheae (Asteraceae). XVII. Additions to Monactis and Kingianthus. Phytologia 44: 70-78.

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EXPLANATION OF FIGURE

Fig. 1. Monactis rhombifolia. A, flowering branch; B, capitulum; C, ray floret; D, disc floret and palea; E, stamen; F, style branches; G, achene. (Drawn from Sánchez V. 979, HUT).



Fig. 1.